

# The China Mail.

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號一月三年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

日一十月正年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GORDON, Leadenhall Street, E.C. BATES, 15, Old Bailey, E.C. HENDY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LACON DE ROUS, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. O. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Canton, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman:—A. McIVER, Esq.

R. R. BULLOCK, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

H. E. DAINFELD, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

H. HOFFMEYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, JAMES CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 1844 March, 1844.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Serpente, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, FOONOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMON, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 3 " 3 " " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$300,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 29th March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$250,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$465,250.

RESERVE FUND, \$20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, FINEBURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned as STOREKEEPER, etc., will be transferred 1st March next to Mr. H. FOURNIER & Co., who will continue the same under the Old Style of BENDIOT, W. & Co.

The Undersigned, in returning thanks to their numerous Customers for past favours, beg to solicit the same Patronage to his Successor, who will be assisted by his Wife and his Sister.

BENDIOT, W. & Co.

Hongkong, February 24, 1880.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. W. H. RAY from the Colony, Mr. B. GOLDSMITH has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Company.

H. H. NELSON, Chairman.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880.

### NOTICE.

WE Have This Day authorized Mr. CARL VON FUSTAU to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

FUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1880.

### NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to Sign our Name by Procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. STEVENS ceasing from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 9, 1880.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LEONARD STARR in our Firm CHARGED on the 31st December last.

Mr. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the New York Board of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

### For Sale.

THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA; and its Affinities with THAT OF THE ARYAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

Price, HALF DOZEN, \$2.00.

KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 12, 1880.

### NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to announce that they have added to their Business A PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, under the Superintendence of Mr. DOUGLAS DALE, who has been sent to them by Messrs JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS of London; they are now prepared to receive Orders which shall be carefully and efficiently attended to.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

DEAR SHELL HATS for the RACES. New Shapes in CRIMTY'S HATS. Latest NOVELTIES in SCARFS. SHIRTS with COLLARS attached. Cardigan JACKETS. French KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons. Single and Double SOLE BOOTS. GAVE French SHOES. Waterproof SHEETING for Racing Ponies. Playing CARDS. Whist MARKERS. Electro-plated TELESCOPES. Maltese CIGARETTES. Carriage LAMPS. Billiard BALLS. GLOVES. VALISES. Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS. The New Wire Spring MATTRESSES. COIR DOOR MATS.

Waterproof COATS. Antimoon UMBRELLAS. Turkish TOWELS. Bath BLANKETS. New Moccasin PIPES. Cors's Golden Cloud TOBACCO. Persian Cigarette TOBACCO. BIRDS' EYE and Gold Leaf TOBACCO. Jeffries' Tennis BATS, BALLS and PRESSSES.

Waterproof COATS. Antimoon UMBRELLAS. Turkish TOWELS. Bath BLANKETS. New Moccasin PIPES. Cors's Golden Cloud TOBACCO. Persian Cigarette TOBACCO. BIRDS' EYE and Gold Leaf TOBACCO. Jeffries' Tennis BATS, BALLS and PRESSSES.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$18 per doz. Case.

Plats, \$17 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## For Sale.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous Business at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOLTERS at

THE BRITISH HOTEL.

Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

## Washing Books.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Auctions.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendor for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately Carried on by Messrs J. INGLE & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at SPRING GARDENS, Victoria.

Together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STREAM LADDER, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to

SEAR, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Supreme Court House.

17th February, 1880.

## To Let.

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a

PIECE OF GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDENS, on Island Lot No. 128, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to

BREBETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

## To Let.

FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and OUT-HOUSES; Also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

## To Let.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

## To Let.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GOD-DOWN, situated upon MARINE LOT 10.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

## To Let.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will perform

THE SERIO-COMIC DRAMA, in Two Acts, by JOHN OXFORD, Esq., entitled

"THE PORTER'S KNOT,"

And the 2nd Act of SHERRIDAN'S FARCE, entitled

"THE CRITIC,"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

ON

the EVENING OF WEDNESDAY,

the 3rd March.

Admission (by Tickets only) \$2. Tickets may be obtained and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1879, on or before MARCH 31st, on which Date the accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880.

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## CHINA SUGAR REFINERY Co.

The following is the Report to be presented to the Shareholders at the Second Ordinary Annual Meeting, to be held at the Office of the General Agents, at 2 p.m. on Friday next:—

The General Agents have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders their Report, together with a Statement of Accounts connected with the working of the Refinery, for the year 1879.

The Net Profit, including \$3,248.47 brought forward from last account, after writing off the entire Preliminary Expenses, Gross Rent on vacant Reserve Property, reducing the cost of Plant, and providing for remuneration to the Consulting Committee and Auditors, amounts to \$136,163.99, which they trust will be considered satisfactory. Of this sum it is proposed to pay a dividend of:—

\$10 per Share payable on 8th March, 1880, which will amount to \$60,000.00

To appropriate towards the cost of Extension of the Refinery (thus reducing Property Account to \$629,686.77)..... 75,000.00

And to carry forward the balance to new account,..... 1,163.99

**Extension.**—The addition to the Refinery alluded to in last Report are now nearly completed. The time occupied has been greater than anticipated, but it was deemed prudent, with a view to strength and durability, to unduly hurry the construction. The connections will be completed and work resumed on 1st March. The cost of these important extensions, including the additional quantity of Charcoal thereby rendered necessary, will be slightly above the estimated amount, but it is not anticipated that the total will exceed \$150,000. The appropriation recommended will defray half of this outlay, and the working power of the Refinery, by the moderate expenditure incurred, will be more than doubled, and the capacity of the Works made equal to the probable requirements of trade for many years.

**Consulting Committee.**—Mr W. H. Forbes tendered his resignation on leaving the Colony. Messrs F. D. Sassoon, E. K. Bellios and W. R. Roineers offer themselves for re-election.

**Auditors.**—Messrs Thomas Arnold and H. M. Beis are recommended for re-election.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

## Hongkong Races, 1880.

## FOURTH DAY.

Stewards.—His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, O.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General Donovan; Commodore Smith, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel Geddes, 27th Infantry; The Hon. W. Keewick; The Hon. P. Ryrie; and Messrs H. Lowcock, A. Coxon, H. Hoppus, W. H. Forbes, J. H. Scott, and P. Jackson. Mr R. H. Sanderson (Hon. Treasurer); Mr L. B. Fried, (Clerk of the Course).

Mr H. Hoppus, Clerk of the Scales; Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr A. Coxon, Stewards; Mr E. Shephard, Judge.

Three events were placed on the card to-day, the Cumbshaw Cup, valued at \$50, the Visitation' Cup valued at \$120, and the Native Saddle Cup valued at \$200. Business did not commence till after 4 o'clock, but no time was lost when work was once begun and the three races followed each other in rapid succession. The weather was a decided improvement on that of the previous days of the meeting and brought out a greater number of spectators than usually attend the off day. Mrs Hennessy graced the Grand Stand with her presence for the first time this season, and there were also present H.E. Major-General and Mrs. Donovan, with a good sprinkling of the European community. The ground was in much better condition than last week, but still several of the riders complained that along side the rail the turf was heavy and the ponies' feet sunk in considerably at every stride. The races were well contested and evoked rather more interest than usually surrounds the last day's contests. *Fuchs* seemed to be rather dissatisfied with his running, and took a spin on his own account amongst the people as they were thronging along the road past the Cemetery. He had not got the advantage of Mr Brand's guidance and took rather an erratic course, winding up by, selling a chair coolie opposite the Mahomedan Cemetery, fortunately without doing him much injury. The following are the races of the closing day.

1.—THE "CUMSHAW" CUP.—value \$50. For all-bred Ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5 to go to the second Pony. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Paul's Brae Chief, 11st 14lb. (Nikola), 1  
Kerfoot's Wild Gander, 10st 12lb. (Lewis), 2  
Pye's Saddle, 11st 0lb. (Tennant), 3  
Octavia's Reindeer, 10st 13lb. (Brandt), 4

A good start was effected at the first call, *Brae Chief* leading, with *Scamp* and *Reindeer* close by his side. After passing the village they gradually tailed off and passed the Stand the first time in the following order, *Brae Chief*, *Scamp*, *Wild Foam* and *Reindeer*. At the corner Lewis pushed rapidly forward to second place and as far as the Rock seemed inclined to challenge the leader, but was never able to overhaul him although he made a vigorous effort up the straight. *Brae Chief* having retained the lead entered in a winner by several lengths. Time 2min. 50 1/2 sec.

2.—THE "VISITATION" CUP.—\$120 to First Pony. Entrance \$5 to go to the Third Pony. For all-bred Ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Kerfoot's Wild Gander, 11st 4lb. (Lewis), 1  
Pye's Reindeer, 11st 0lb. (Tennant), 2  
Henry's Saddle, 10st 11lb. (Ogle), 3  
Bill's Fink, 11st 1lb. (Brandt), 4

For this short spin the ponies got well away together, and shortly fell into pairs, with *Saunder* and *Wildeau* in front. Passing the Rock *Wild Gander* left his companion and joined the front rank. At the village, *Wild Gander* forged ahead, and retained his position till the finish,

winning in a canter by a length and a half. *Wildeau* being second, *Saunder* third. Time, 1min. 40sec.

3.—THE NATIVE SADDLE.—For China Ponies only. First Pony, \$25; Second, \$10; Third, \$5; to be ridden by Chinaman. Catch Weights. Once round.

Fokkien's Wild Boar, 1  
Mau's Redstart, 2  
Henry's Cumbshaw, 3  
Octavia's Reindeer, 4  
Paul's Reindeer, 5  
Dewar's Dauldies, 6  
Fokkien's Scapgrace, 7  
Rick's Starthopper, 8  
Bill's Fantail, 9

Ten ponies came to the start for the Native Saddle. Some amusement was created at the start, as several ponies had not quite made up their minds as to which direction they would take, some of them even evincing a desire to do the seven far-longes broadside on. With a little coaxing, however, all were induced to turn their heads in the right direction, when a tolerably fair start was made. The race was well run, and although some of the jocks did not guide the animals in a straight line, an interesting contest was the result, the three leading ponies being: *Wild Boar*, *Redstart*, and *Cumbshaw*. Time, 1 min. 40 seconds.

This concluded the programme for the present year.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Monday, March 1.

## DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Edward Murrell, second officer of the American ship *Mabel*, was found drunk and incapable in the public streets on the night of the 28th ult.

P. C. 88, Hugh Osborne, arrested the defendant about midnight on Saturday last as he was drunk and quite helpless.

In consideration of his long incarceration his Worship dismissed the defendant with a caution.

## STEALING PROVISIONS.

Fong Ahn, a shop coolie, was charged with stealing on the 29th ult. a ham and a quantity of sugar valued at \$2 60.

Kwan Oi Fung, the master of an eating-house in Wellington Street, said defendant had been in his employ for the last three months. Yesterday he missed a ham from the ceiling. He made enquiries amongst the employees, and defendant admitted having taken the ham away to a house two doors off, where it was afterwards found. When searching for the ham, he also discovered a quantity of sugar stowed away in a bag, which was also the defendant's of having stolen that also.

Defendant admitted having taken the ham. The shop was going to be closed and he wanted to raise money to take him to his native place.

His Worship sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Obong Ahong, a coolie, was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing of the value of \$3 70 from one Yip A'ow, a chair coolie.

It appears that the defendant had been employed for a few days as a substitute for the coolie in the service of Mr Hughes; yesterday morning he left the house at an early hour and shortly afterwards Mr Hughes' chair coolies missed several articles of clothing. On search being made the defendant was found with the things in his possession.

Defendant said he had received a letter from his mother saying she was sick, and he took the things to raise money to go home.

Sentence two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese children, Ang and Tam Ahn, two shopmen, were charged with taking a girl 12 years of age away from the Colony against her will, has been thoroughly investigated and both defendants have been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

## REMOVAL OF THE OPTIM EXAMINER.

Tam Awa, a coolie, was charged with being in possession of one seal and six maces, of prepared opium, on the 29th ult. without a permit from the Opium Farmer.

Pol. Sergt. George Hennessy said that about 9 o'clock yesterday he saw defendant walking in the Queen's Road. He appeared to have something concealed in the sleeve of his jacket, which, on examination, was found to be the opium produced.

Defendant said he only arrived in the Colony on the 27th ult. and did not know the law. He came here to seek employment.

## HIS WORSHIP IMPOSED A FINE OF \$5, IN

defence of payment ten days' imprisonment.

## Defendant went to goal.

## BOGUS AND VAGABOND.

Ho Ahk, a carpenter, was charged with being a bogus and vagabond, and with gambling on the Race Course on Saturday last.

Wong Kam Yan, a milkman, tried his luck with defendant and won 20 cents, but he refused to pay and ran off.

Defendant admitted having lost 20 cents to complainant, but asserted that he paid the money. As he had no more spare coin he walked off, when last witness and other men ran after him and called "thief."

Defendant was ordered to find security in \$10 for his good behaviour for twelve months.

## DISORDERLY POLICE CONSTABLES.

Kwok Oi, Acting Police Sergeant, and Kwok Koi, Police Constable, were charged with selling five bottles of rum, five oranges and 120 cash from a junk on the 28th ult.

Leung Hing Ip, the master of a junk lying in Tang Sung Chan Bay, said he and his wife lived on board. On the 28th Feb. last he went on shore about 2 p.m. to pay a visit. His wife had previously gone on shore and there was no one left on board. About half an hour after landing he saw a boat leave his junk and make for Whitefield Station. He at once hired a sampan and put off to his junk and found the articles missing and in addition an immense pot. Witness then went to Whitefield Station and there met the Sergeant in charge and the two defendants. The first prisoner brought out the things but some of them were short for which he said he was willing to pay. Witness said he ought also to pay for a religious ceremony which it would be necessary to have over the income pot and the second \$120 in a piece of silver, which, it was thought, would be sufficient

to pay the cost of the religious ceremony. Next day witness was sent for and told to return the money he had received from the first defendant, and also to make a report of the matter at No. 2 Station.

The first defendant was fined in the sum of \$10, in default seven days' imprisonment for misconduct as a police constable, half the fine, if paid, to go to the complainant. Second defendant was discharged.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

## WEBSTER v. SASSON AND CHATER.

This case has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion to-day. It has occupied the Court not for several days, and we have given a brief report of it, showing how the action had arisen out of a dispute regarding the proprietorship of a piece of ground running from the Queen's Road to the Praya, between or forming part of Marine Lot, No. 14, or Marine Lot, No. 15, respectively, the property of the complainant and the defendant. Mr Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. J. Russell, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the defendant. The following are the members of the Special Jury hearing the case:—Messrs C. V. Smith, H. B. Nelson, T. Rose, J. B. Connelley, T. Jackson, J. Bradlee Smith, and A. P. McEwen.

To-day the following basis of settlement agreed to by both parties was read to the Court by Mr Hayllar, and it is hoped the matter will rest there.

1. That the lane hereinafter described in paragraph 3 form part of a mutual private street from the Praya to the Queen's Road.

2. That the western boundary be a line from the north-east corner of Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s lot to the present south-east corner of old Chatered Bank premises, but leaving Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s lot untouched, the line to be made absolutely straight when that building is removed.

3. That the eastern boundary be from a point 8 feet 2 inches east of the old O.B.Q. Junior Mess to a point 8 feet east of the south-west corner of the old O.B.Q. Junior Mess.

4. That the new mutual private street will thus be 18 feet wide at Praya end and 12 feet 6 inches at the Queen's Road end.

5. That the portion of land thrown into the lane between points 6 feet 10 inches, and 15 feet east of the north-east corner of Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s lot and point 4 feet 6 inches east of the south-east corner of the old Chatered Bank be provided in equal shares by both parties, Webster purchasing from Sassoon and Chater his half share at the rate per square foot at which Chater and Sassoon bought the O.B.Q. property.

6. That the above measurements and calculations be settled by R. G. Alford and W. Danby, whose joint award both as to measurements and price and otherwise, shall be binding on both parties, but in case of difference the Chief Justice to nominate an umpire whose decision shall be final.

7. That the lane be paved, and enclosed at the joint expense of both parties, and to this end each party to remain their mutual property, and only to be altered by mutual consent.

8. That the expenses of carrying out this agreement be borne in equal shares.

9. That both parties join in application to the Government for new leases for 14 and 15 on the basis of the above agreement, the boundaries of each lot to be the centre of the new street to be so formed.

10. That this settlement has been come to on the basis of the suggestions made by the Chief Justice and in consequence of his strong recommendation to the parties to settle accordingly.

11. That each party bear their own costs, Special Jury costs to be divided.

12. That the mutual street be formed on the above basis within twelve months.

13. That Jardine, Matheson & Co., as agents for the plaintiff, telegraph at once to him recommending strongly that he would authorize them by telegraph to assent to the terms of this agreement. In the meantime proceedings to be stayed without prejudice.

## Peking.

(From a Correspondent.)

Since I last wrote you about the affair of Chung How and his Treaty, the question has assumed larger dimensions. In my last I omitted to inform you that his wife had died a few days previous to his return; her funeral, which took place about twelve days ago, showed how the wind was blowing and foretold the great disgrace in which Chung How had fallen, as none of the higher officials attended.

To show you the importance which is given to this subject I may tell you that quite a number of officials in the capital have now availed themselves of the permission given in the Edict of January 15th, to speak out freely their opinions about the matter, amongst whom the name of the Prince of Su is conspicuous, a young man whose residence it may be remembered by those who have visited Peking is opposite the British Legation. Nobody outside of the charmed circle, however, has the least idea what these opinions are, as the *Gazette* publishes merely the names of the authors of those privileged memorials, and not a word about the memorials themselves.

In the *Gazette* of the 21st inst. there appeared another Edict, issued in the name of the Expresses' Regent, which, after enumerating the very numerous Reports and Memorials received by the Throne from the Great Council (convened by the Edict of 2nd January) and from individual members of the same august body, proceeds to convene a second Great Council, to whom the memorials of the previous Council shall again be submitted, in order that they may be again considered, and maturely and fully reported upon to the Throne. Some idea of the deep interest felt in this subject may be gathered from the constitution of this new Grand Council. It will be composed of the Princes of the first and second rank, the Imperial Chamberlains, the Grand Secretaries, the Ministers of the Tzu-hsi Yamen (Inclusive of the Prince of Kung), the six Boards, and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Court of Censors. The father of the Emperor, Prince Chun, is also ordered to take part in this Council—a most unusual step, as Prince Chun has lived in quiet retirement as a private individual for some time past.

In the *Gazette* of the 21st January (six days later than the constitution of the second Grand Council), another Edict appeared concerning the progress of events more particularly affecting Chung How's personal welfare, or rather his fate. Your readers will remember that a disciplinary investigation had been instituted against him, on the technical ground that he had returned to China without waiting for the permission of the Emperor to do so. From the Edict above quoted (that of 27th Jan.) we now find that the Board which conducted this investigation, i.e., the Li Pu, or Board of Civil Offices, has pronounced its opinion that, Chung How having transgressed against the established rules of the Empire, should be stripped of his office. The Emperor, however, in this last decree, says that such a punishment would be insufficient expiation for so grave an offence as that committed by Chung How; and orders that Chung How shall, after having been stripped of his rank and office, be handed over for trial and punishment to the High Tribunal of Justice. This Board (also called the Board of Punishments, or in Chinese the *Hsing Pu*) is the same body who, in those custody Sir Harry Parkes and his fellow-prisoners passed so many days of agony and anxiety. Its very name is sufficient to make a Chinaman shiver with horror. Chung How will not, however, have any personal hardship to undergo there, for prisoners of his rank are not put into the general dungeons to wallow with the common prisoners, but are given rooms in one of the many buildings within the precincts of the Board premises. For this privilege the distinguished inmates have to pay, as well as for food, but it is quite possible that wealthy prisoners may make themselves fairly comfortable there—for a consideration. As a matter of course, they cannot leave the place. The extraordinary harshness with which the extra-prisoners to Russia have been treated elicits much comment, and the whole affair is the all-absorbing subject of interest in the city. No one, however, who cannot look behind the scenes (where there is not a foreigner here who can) has the faintest idea what is really going on, or what will be the upshot of it all. It will probably be some time now before we hear anything further about this strangely Chinese development; and I believe that the final decision is still far off.

## Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Gazette, Feb. 14-21.)

Memorials on treaty revision, says the *Rocki Shinbun*, have been forwarded to the foreign office by the people of Osaka, Kioto, and the five open ports.

A specie bank, with a capital of three million yen, will shortly be opened in Osaka by the local merchants. A rumour is current, says the *Choya Shinbun*, that in accordance with a memorial, which has been forwarded by General— to the Daijo Kwan, ministerial changes will shortly take place. The sagi and ministers of all departments will be changed.

The question on the question of a national representative assembly is steadily, though to all appearances quietly, fomenting in the interior, but what amount of unity exists among the agitators is difficult to say. Report states, however, that either in March or April a climax may be looked for, as representatives from various provinces intend to present petitions embodying the wishes of the people to the government on this important question.

The reported outbreak of cholera in Shimonoeki is contradicted in the native papers.

The opening of the competitive exhibition of sugar and cotton at the Hakubutsu-Kwan Osaka took place on the 15th inst. Kawano Hidenaru, director of the Shomu Kioku (Bureau of Commerce), was present as the representative of the Finance Minister, who was unable to attend on account of Government business in Tokyo. About two hundred gentlemen, including the members of the local Chamber of Commerce, were present. Kawano having produced his authority to open the exhibition, an address from the Finance Minister was then read. The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Godai, replied on behalf of the exhibitors, and the ceremony came to an end.

Since the foundation of the woolen factory at Senji large numbers of sheep have been imported from foreign countries, but, owing to climatic influences and other causes, the experiment has not been in any way successful. The Government have in consequence abandoned their design to breed sheep, and now propose to import wool from Australia and America.

The factory at Senji is, we believe, as complete as it is possible for it to be, the buildings and machinery having been provided regardless of expense. So far nothing has been done to provide interest to the large outlay. It can scarcely be regarded as a wise industrial project to erect works for the manufacture of wool in a country where there is no wool, without first providing for supply of raw material.

It is said the estimates for the Department of Justice are to be increased from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000 yen.

The Yokosuka dockyard is in great demand for the repair of foreign vessels, and it is said, the government have determined to construct a new dry dock 800 feet long, 60 broad and 88 deep. A tramway will be laid for a distance of about a mile from the excavation to Shinjima, and the work will be performed chiefly by convicts.

A fort is about to be erected at Tomama in Shimosa, by order of the Minister of the Navy.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing that at 6 o'clock last night the convicts, between four and five hundred in number, confined in the prison of Osaka, rose and set the prison on fire. The troops in garrison were ordered out, and, at the last accounts, several lives are reported lost. Great excitement prevails.

The Kaitakushi proposes to found a Russian language school at Hakodate.

The *Choya Shinbun* desires to promote trade with China, a nation that it says has more important relations with the country than any other foreign power. The foundation of a Chinese language school at the public expense is recommended. We venture to remind our readers that the increase of customs duty upon sugar, the chief Chinese import to Japan, to thirty per cent., is not a measure calculated to improve the friendly commercial relations of Japan with China.

A factory for cotton shirtings is to be established within the compound of the woolen factory at Senji. 100,000 yen have been set aside for the purchase of foreign-made machinery.

The *Rocki Shinbun* not long ago asserted that His Majesty the Mikado was about to make a tour to the South-west. Our factions contemporary having observed the authoritative contradiction of this

paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, attempts to get out of the quandary by "repeating" that His Majesty is about to visit Yumoto.

The country is not very healthy. Small-pox is reported from Ovari, where there is said to have been one hundred cases up to the 1st inst. Cholera has appeared at Simonoeki, and application has been made to the government for disinfectants.

The mania for establishing cotton yarn factories is increasing with violence. A factory with 9,000 spindles is to be set up in Miyata in Ovari, in pursuance of the instructions of the local authorities.

A man-of-war designed solely by Japanese naval architects has been commenced at Yokosuka. The vessel will be named *Tsuru Kusen*, and it is to be hoped she will be more successful than the Mikado's yacht.

It is known that the Japanese government are about to build iron-clad fortifications at various strategic points, such as Kanosaki, Simonoeki, &c. &c. These fortifications will be furnished with the heavy guns now required for modern warfare.

In the London *Engineer* of the 20th December, 1879, will be found a full and encouraging account of the capabilities of chilled cast iron armour as an effective substitute, at all events, for rolled armour. In fact, the German, Belgian, and Italian governments seem to prefer the cheaper material of cast iron as the result of the experience of numerous experimental assays, the great fortresses of Strasbourg, Metz, Kiel, Mayence, and others are covered with sections of armour, cast to pattern by Gruson of Magdeburg. The British have ordered the new works designed by General Brissot for the protection of Antwerp, to be plated with cast chilled armour, some sections of which are nearly 60 inches thick, weigh 25 tons, and are fit to go to their proper places in a few days after casting. It will be seen that the iron of Kanashi, on account of its steeliness, is very suitable for making fortress plates. And, as there is a general desire on the part of the Japanese people that the possible native industries should be encouraged, we may point out that the new and costly works for the defence of entrances can be made in Japan, from Japanese iron, cast in Japanese foundries, and completed and fitted by Japanese workmen. The cost of rolled iron armour will vary from \$550 to \$425 per ton, and if the new compound plates of rolled backing and crucible steel facing are used, the cost will be even greater. New Japan has mines and foundries at Kanashi, and the quality of the special quality of the iron produced there, ought to be able to produce efficient cast armour at one-third the cost of rolled armour. We commend our suggestion for the promotion of native industry, as deserving attention.

## Singapore.

(Daily Times.)

Singapore shows undoubted signs of enterprise and prosperity. A Steam Laundry will shortly flourish at Anglin, and now a few residents are beginning to get fortune to be able to call themselves capitalists, propose to establish a company to place tramways along the principal thoroughfares including the roads to the Docks, to Tanjong and to Sirangom. The consent of the Government to the scheme which can scarcely be refused—will be asked for in a short time.

The reclamation of Teluk Ayer Bay is proceeding, but experts look on with some interest at the preliminaries as many think the local Government is not economising land, and hint that instead of the Colony being looked for, as it was at first, as a place where the land would be the land pointed out utilized, a balance on the wrong side threatens. This is a serious consideration, and an ominous feature in the affair is that the Public Works Department, to whose care the carrying out of the scheme is confided, reveals in slight vagaries and is either disposed to shirk his duty or to exceed his estimates on public works.

## "WHAT THEY SAY" ABOUT THE NATIVE PETITION.

Scene.—Hongkong.  
Present.—Three English and two Chinese merchants, and a visitor from Japan.

Mr A.—"What was the object you had in view in addressing the memorial to the Governor for the legalization, as a tender, of the Japanese silver yen in this colony?"

Chinese Merchant No. 1.—"We had no particular object, and, indeed, did not attach the least importance to the prayer of the memorial."

Mr A.—"Then why did you sign it?"

C. M. No. 1.—"Because we were asked to do so by Mr—"

Mr A.—"But Mr— is an Englishman."

C. M. No. 2.—"Not so; I think he is a Japanese, because he is said to be in the service of the Japanese government."

C. M. No. 1.—"That can scarcely be for he is constantly interesting himself in Chinese affairs."

Visitor.—"It is somewhat strange that Mr— should be said to be in the service of the Japanese government; and I can scarcely believe it to be true, for he is supposed to have written several letters to the foreign newspapers in Yokohama exposing the private affairs of the government steamship company."

Mr B.—"Was the memorial drawn up by Mr—, or by any of the merchants who signed it?"

C. M. No. 1.—"That question is unanswerable, but I can say the style is not Chinese, and I have been unable to find that any of the signatories had any thing to do with the composition."

Mr B.—"If this is the case the matter should be brought to the notice of the Governor. If he be made acquainted with the manner in which the petition is said to have been drawn up and signed, he will certainly order an investigation to be made into the matter."

Visitor.—"It is to be hoped some steps will be taken by the leading merchants of this colony to deal in a practical and common-sense way with the question of legalizing the tender of Japanese coins. Such memorials as this are now doing foreign, particularly British, prestige in Japan. In that country it is commonly believed that the most formidable obstacle in the way of acceptance of the yen in Hongkong is the unwillingness of Chinese merchants to take it on a par with the dollar. This memorial sets forth the contrary; that Chinese merchants are willing to accept the yen; and the inference must be that the opposition is now due entirely to the British and foreign residents of the colony."

C. M. No. 1.—"But I cannot take Japanese yen at par with the dollar."

## C. M. No. 2.—"Nor I."

Mr B.—"Then why did you sign a memorial conveying a directly opposite impression?"

C. M. No. 1.—"Because we thought it would please the Governor."

Visitor.—"On my return to Japan I shall make this conversation public. It is essentially necessary that the Japanese government should not be under a misapprehension respecting the *bona fide* character of the memorial. (To C. M. No. 1.) Are you willing to send in bullion to the Osaka mint to be converted into yen at your expense, provided the coin be declared a legal tender in this colony?"

C. M. No. 1.—"Certainly not; it would involve me in a direct loss without giving me the slightest advantage; for whether the yen be a legal tender or not in this colony it will only be accepted in the interior, at the best, as bullion of a fineness to be determined upon by an adjustment of exchange. In fact, the coin will only become available when remitted into sycee."

Visitor.—"How is it that silver you are at a discount here! The coins of excellent workmanship and of trustworthy weight and purity."

C. M. No. 2.—"That may be; but some time ago a quantity of small Japanese silver was put into circulation here, and it was subsequently found that the coins were not what they had been represented, or what they had represented themselves to be. This was probably entirely due to the speculators who sent them here, and managed to float a quantity at par, and the Japanese government were in no way responsible for an error which has gone far to throw suspicion upon the silver yen itself. Our people, when once their suspicions are aroused, are very obstinate; first impressions last with them for a very long time. Speaking from a business point of view I have no hesitation in saying that the yen may eventually be accepted on a par with the dollar without much demer;

## Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 3jn80

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SERIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-  
CUMULATION, 25th  
April, 1879.....Tls. 850,370

Directors.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,  
C. LUGAS, Esq., S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs BAKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,  
Agent,  
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Said, Naples, and  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March,  
1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
YANGTSE, Commandant CHAMBERLAIN,  
with PASSENGERS, CHAMBERLAIN,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.  
Cargo and Speed will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 2nd March, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, February 19, 1880. ma3

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
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guarantors and securities necessary to  
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upon the most reliable information from  
the various Ports in China and Japan,—  
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Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-  
continuation of *Notes & Queries* on  
China and Japan, has induced the pub-  
lishers of this journal to issue a publication  
similar in object and style, but slightly  
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and  
Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-  
tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand it, and the circulation justify, such  
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.  
The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cos-  
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,  
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the  
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"  
generally. A more detailed list of subjects  
upon which contributions are especially  
or specially invited, will be given in each  
number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,  
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-  
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour  
are made to present a résumé in each  
number of the contents of the most recent  
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great  
attention is also paid to the Review  
department.

Notes and Queries are classified to-  
gether as "Notes" (head references being  
given, when furnished), to previous Notes  
(or Queries), as are also those queries which  
though asking for information, furnish new  
or valuable details concerning the mat-  
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the  
Queries proper as brief and as much to  
the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August,  
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two  
essays were sent in to compete for the best  
development of a State. All our learned  
societies should subscribe to this scholarly  
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty  
page, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-  
ars are ascertaining about China. The  
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is  
among the best of the kind. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern  
Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Original Record* contains the  
following notice of the *China Review*:—"This  
is the title of a publication, the first number  
of which has lately reached us from Hong-  
kong, where it has been set on foot by a  
man who is a continuation of *Notes and  
Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction  
of which useful serial a year or two ago has  
been much regretted by those who were  
in China. The present publication, judging  
by the number now before us, is intended to  
occupy a position, as regards China and the  
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar  
to that which has been filled in India by the  
*Calcutta Review*. The great degree of at-  
tention to the investigation of Chinese litera-  
ture, antiquities, and social development, has  
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the  
accumulation of important stores of infor-  
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-  
licity as is now provided extremely desir-  
able; and contributions of much interest  
may fairly be looked for from the members  
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese  
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,  
among whom a high degree of Chinese  
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,  
and who are severally represented in the first  
number of the *Review* by papers highly  
creditable to their respective authors. In a  
paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the  
Rev. E. J. EITZ, to which the place of  
honour is deservedly given, an excellent  
summary is presented of the chronological  
problems and arguments involved in con-  
nection with this important work. Some  
translations from Chinese novels and plays  
are marked by both accuracy and freshness  
of style; and an account of the career of  
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh  
century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. BOWRA,  
is not only historically valuable, but is also  
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside  
notices of new books relating to China and  
the East, which will be a useful feature of  
the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality  
and detail, we are glad to notice that  
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to  
find a place in its pages also. It is to be  
hoped that this opening for contributions on  
Chinese subjects may evoke a similar  
display of literary zeal to that which was  
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-  
cessor in the field, and that the *China Review*  
may receive the support necessary to insure  
its continuance. The publication is intended  
to appear every two months, and will  
form a substantial octavo magazine.

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Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

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1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From